

12th February, 1935.

Dar Lord hoel Buxton

My attention has been drawn to the report

of your remarks in the House of Lords, on the occasion

of the Debate on the question of refugees on the

6th of February, in regard to the action of

Immigration Officers in refusing admittance to this

country of refugees who had definite invitations to

stay with friends known to be able to support them,

and had no intention of taking work here.

offered to do, to furnish me with particulars of the actual cases which you have in mind, I shall be very glad to go into the matter. I should also be much obliged if you would let me have particulars of the cases in which the children of refugee parents in this country are said to have been refused permission



3

.

was for long land, therefore

stigger and or mean near necessaria or

of your remarks in his Hause of North, on thy occasion

and his continuent to designed end no obside the

ora of Fabruary, to regard to the serion of

white of probabilities which is a particular and appropriate

CV CERT OFFICE OF STREET, STRE

. The same of same on an emond observed that the

. Sted firs buriar to actuards on her ban

to you would be give enough, as I see you

and to amiliarities with all formal to . or is severy

THE WALLE TO SERVE THE PROOF THE P

dome of calls bluese by resting one control of the bally

out to status street evad on tol Mines may be hegitte-

of studies applies to Barbline and notice at passes

notestare a females and away or him was proposed and

to proceed with their education at elementary schools.

John Gilmon

The Lord Noel-Buxton.

.alconice

Gen. 29/3/33.



9th April, 1935.

Dear hoel-Buxton

You were good enough to send me on the 1st March particulars of the cases to which you made reference in the debate in the House of Lords on the 6th February on the subject of refugees, and I have now had an opportunity of examining all these cases very carefully.

Before dealing with them in detail I should, perhaps, explain that the acuteness of the world-wide economic depression and the disturbed conditions of post-war Europe, resulting in political upheavals in Austria, Germany, Spain and other countries, has forced and is forcing large numbers of persons for a variety of reasons which are not all political to seek settlement in another country because it is no longer comfortable, or even, in many cases, possible for them to make a livelihood in their own.

From the point of view of such persons the political stability of this country and the fact that we have, in

.20/0/05 .ne0

0

.deel . 12 tea new

domail lei odd no en kaes by Rynone oddy erpwerel ni dalleniane od sent no sent and and no dalleniany on the delt no about to outsit ent ni dallen on the cat ne delt no about to outsit ent ni dallenian on the cat ni dallenian of the cat ni dallenian of the cat ni the cat of the cat of

purhage, explain that the sociation of the william of post-est
andposis approvious and the divisions conditions of post-est
andpos remilitar to postition operated in Adortic. Sciency
apain and other countries, man forced the information and
answers of persons for a versay of remitted are
not the postition to uses detriance in another country
bourges it is no longer confurtable, or even, in sent Country
postible for them to make a livelihood in their own.

From the point of the diagon confurtable, or even, in sent Country
postible for them to make a livelihood in their own.

many respects, suffered in the last few years less severely than other countries from the depression, make the United Kingdom appear an attractive place of settlement. In face of this situation the policy of the Government is to maintain a very strict control over the admission of foreigners to this country with a view to settlement, a control which has however been relaxed from time to time in the case of some My genuine political refugees. That is in accord with the very old practice of our country, but apart from that, exception is only made in cases of persons who are of independent means or who propose to engage in some activity which does not involve any competition with our own people.

> On the other hand it is essential, while maintaining a rigid control over the admission of foreigners for settlement, that, in the interests of our trade and for the encouragement of the increasingly important tourist traffic. as little restriction as possible should be placed upon the large inward traffic of genuine foreign visitors who come merely for business or pleasure and leave again. One of the difficulties. however, with which we have constantly

severally them other depitries from the Legisteries, severally them other depitries from the Lagreston of several and the Lagreston of the several for the solvent of the several at the several for the several of the

control of the plant of the establish, while administration of the maintaining a rigid control over the character of levelgors, for activates, that, in the interacts of our tructagenes, that, in the interacts of more end for the established of the introceingly important bourist braiding, as little restriction as realtie of genuine foreign visitors who some nevely for our means or pleasure and leave again. One of the difficulties, sowers, with which we have constantly

to contend in the administration of the system of control is that many foreigners seek to take advantage of the facilities which are given to the genuine visitor, to secure a footing in this country with a view to permanent settlement. Even if no immediate question of employment arises in such cases it is obvious that these persons, if allowed to establish themselves here, would, sooner or later, seek some form of livelihood which would involve their entering our already seriously overcrowded labour market, or engaging in other activities which, while not coming under the head of employment, are from the point of view of competition with our own people, scarcely distinguishable from employment in their effect. To allow a visit in cases where it is clear that a foreigner's primary motive in coming to this country is economic and that what is sought is not merely a visit, but permanent establishment and ultimate absorption into the economic life of this country, leads to endless difficulties and experience shows that in such cases it is better that admission for a visit should be refused.

to metaga end to montantala mea end hi besteen of granues and at political a supper of , regulary enteres on it neva .Joens Lijes Inches the of wair a foly it is obvious that these parsons, if allowed to establish blompelyes hore, would, seener or lager, TOTAL TOTAL DELIVER TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROP act coming the beet of employment, are from the , signed are the drive notification to wait to thing el il amone secse al diely a wolfs of .testis the morety a visio, but per wanted outside and the search of blood their b wit noise was ted!

Of the cases which you mention, Numbers 1 and 2, Drechsler and Rosenthal are of this type.

DRECHSLER (Case 1). I need hardly assure you that the suggestion in the summary of this case, that the reference in letters to a dog had something to do with the Immigration Officer's decision, is quite without foundation. What was however found in one of the letters from Mr. Drechsler's woman friend was a series of instructions as to how he should deal with the Immigration Officer's examination, including the following, "Say as little as possible. They write it down, and the Home Office gets the report. You will get three or four weeks and we can do the rest". There was also evidence that the 4,000 francs which Drechsler produced and which he claimed to have made in his business in Paris, had in fact been sent to him by this lady. The Immigration Officer came to the conclusion that his intention was to establish himself in this country. On the evidence before me I do not see any reason to dissent from his judgment of the case and the refusal of leave to land seems to me to have been perfectly proper in the circumstances.

wysterna

Of the vente which you menter, Itambers 1 and 2,

.engr ein lo ers Leddisson bas reladorn

suggestion in the smanny of this case, that the the innigration Divider's designed, is mite ene ai baset aveyed say teas .nottabaset ducadiv of the latter from it. trecheler's women in end to the Emmission Officer's exemination, including the to selly well . The story as selled as will selled to come, and the Home billes gate the report. You will eradi . Juon ent ob muo en ancon moi ro comut Jeg was also evinence ones the 4,000 themse watch mid of thee rood took hi hed falley in spenions als in end of emer reprist a distinguished the real state va

to have been puriously proper in the ere even of

It is not the case that a copy of the refusal of leave to land notice was sent to the authorities in Paris: it is of course possible that the French authorities would hear of the refusal from their officers engaged in the control of cross-channel traffic on the French side, but I am not aware that this would have any relevance to the question of the further stay in France of a man who had already, according to his statements, been in that country for two years.

Charlotte ROSENTHAL (Case 2). This lady is a German Jewess who had previously earned her living as a painter of postcards and calendars but had been out of work for eighteen months. She had been living with her mother, who owns and runs a small pension in Berlin. When she arrived at Harwich on the 14th October she said quite frankly that she had come to take up permanent residence in this country. She was destitute, and it appeared from letters from Miss Wigglesworth that there was at least a possibility that the result of her arrival would be that a woman then employed by Miss Wigglesworth and her niece at 14/6d. a week to run their home would lose her employment, as it was

It is not the once that a copy of the refined of an all it leave to lend notice was death to the authorisise on leave to lend one who the authorisis of the state. It is of course andula that the refuse that the remain of the refuse that the country of the consecution of the front also, but I am not train that the front also, but I am not train that the fire the relievence to the question of the fire the fire that also of a new also had alroady the forther of the fire that t

Joseph Maria Company of the 180 of 18

stated in one letter that they could not afford to give shelter to Miss Rosenthal and also keep their servant. The question whether Miss Rosenthal was coming to this country as a guest or to replace a British employee was by no means clear, but in any event this circumstance was only a secondary consideration in the decision to refuse her leave to land. It is quite obvious from the letter of which a copy is appended to the summary you sent me that this unfortunate woman's one desire was to get out of Germany and that she had no intention, if admitted, of ever returning. No doubt Miss Wigglesworth (to whom she was personally quite unknown) was actuated by humanitarian motives in offering her temporary hospitality but of course such offers of hospitality do nothing to effect a permanent settlement of the situation of the many unfortunate people in Miss Rosenthal's plight. and if this woman were admitted, she would, even if further hospitality were forthcoming, sooner or later have had to seek some means of livelihood here. There is nothing to suggest that she is a political refugee - she appears

servant. The question whether give account was a British amployee was by no moons olear, but in any land. It is quite obvious from the latter of which uniortunate voman's one desire was to get out of Germany revoling the triang list, nest quitteen and the control in returning. He donbt hiss Wigglesworth (to whom she was if this nomen were said bled, she would, even if darther hospitality were forthoughne, somer of leter had animon at event .even bookingel in water ence keep of atabija eda - sepular labistiga a si ena tans decingu di

to be one of the large numbers of people who would like to settle in this country merely on account of the economic difficulties they encounter in their own. It is, as I have explained, quite impossible for this country to accept the indefinite liability which the admission of all these people would involve. Though the personal circumstances of the case may be extremely distressing, it is one in which in my view there was no alternative to refusal of admission. I may add that the case was most fully and carefully examined on personal representations by Mrs. Ormerod at this Office, before the decision to maintain the refusal of leave to land was finally confirmed.

fut was this involves very similar considerations. There was, The case of the Lipmanowicz family (Case 8) however, no question of a visit in this case. An enquiry was addressed to this Office by Mrs. Ormerod's organisation as to whether this family, consisting of husband and wife and two children residing in miserable conditions in Paris could come to this country to stay with the wife's brother-in-law who though not a rich man was prepared to give them food and shelter.

to be one of the large imakers of people who would the to settle in this Sountry metely or account to the second to the second distribulties they endounted in their own.

If is, so I have explained, quite impossible for this country to second the indefinite impossible for this states in of the indefinite would income the which the the personal circumstances of the case may be extended distributions, it is one in which in my wiew times was no alternative to remark of admission.

I may not that the uses was foot fully and carefully interested of admission.

I may not that the uses was foot fully and carefully at this office, before the decision to reinfer the uses to leave the family confirmed.

The case of the impositorial family (Osse E) refusal the stands the impositorial family (Osse E)

involves very similar considerations. There was, however, no question of a visit in this case. An engular was addressed to this office by him. Ormerod's ergenisation as to whether that femily, consisting of husband and wife am two chiloren residing in miserable consistions in ignis, cepid come to this constry to stay with the wife's brother-in-law who though not a rich was propaged to give them food and another.

Ultimately this proposal involved the settlement and entry into the labour market in this country of at least three people, since whatever guarantees as to maintenance are given in such cases, it is not reasonable to expect able-bodied people to remain in idleness indefinitely. For this reason Mrs. Ormerod was informed that we would not suggest that Mr. and Mrs. Lipmanowicz should come to this country with their children.

Walter KNODERER (Case 6). This man who described himself as a cosmetician stated on arrival that he intended to set up a business in London for the removal of superfluous hair. It has long been the policy of this Office to refuse permission for foreigners to establish themselves in "one-man" businesses such as hairdressers, small retail shops and the like, since from the point of view of competition with our own people, there is little distinction between such enterprises and taking employment. Moreover this man had very inadequate capital for the purpose of buying the necessary plant, renting and fitting up premises, advertising etc., and maintaining himself in the early

Ontimately this proposed involved the dettlement and entry into the labour merket in this country of at least times neople, since whetever guarantees as to maintenance are given incande asses, it is not reasonable to expect able-bodies people to rousin in idleness informed that we would not suis rement that we would not suggest that at their children.

dalies wind alife . (o same) Relation men who

described simpolities of setup a outiness in honded for the removal of superfluence bein. It has less been the policy of this office to refuse permission for foreigners.

This office to refuse permission for foreigners.

The establish chemestyes in "One-east businesses such as neithfreeders, small retail shops and the line, since from the point of view of competition detwoen such ascentagely, there is ittain distinction detwoen such enterprises and tastinction detwoen such antenprises and tasting the purpose of opping the new year line espical distinction detwoen such and any year line office of the same the new year line of the same that and access year first and prepared of the cart.

stages of such a business and his previous experience had only been as a translator, real estate agent and clerk. His admission was accordingly refused. I may point out that in this case also there was no question of a visit.

Paul FOUCAR (Case 5). This man, a secondary school teacher had in his possession on arrival the addresses of various scholastic agencies, and admitted to the Immigration Officer that he intended to call on these agencies with a view to obtaining a post here.

In view of his evident intention to seek employment he was refused leave to land under the provision of the Aliens Order which requires that a foreigner must be in possession of a Ministry of Labour permit before he can be given leave to land for the purpose of employment.

As regards cases 4, Elisabeth HOFFA and

9, Eberhard KOBEL, these are both cases in which
insufficient guarantees or information were available
on the foreigners' arrival, but leave to land was
granted on their production at this Office. The persons
in question were not sent back, but were allowed to
land, and the summary of Kobel's case is inaccurate

stages of scale a business, and his previous experience at age of season and color of a color and age of season and age of season and that that that that there also there was no question of a visit.

ent request of the possession of strivel the selection that the possession of strivel the selection of the possession of selection of the contract of the intended to call on the intended to call on the intended to call on the selection of the provided the selection of the possession of a linistry of below permit below he call to selection of a linistry of below permit below he call to six and the possession of a linistry of below permit below he call the six and selection of a linistry of below permit below he call the six and selections and the selections and the selections of a linistry of the selection of a selection of a linistry of the selection of a selection of a linistry of the selection of a selection of a linistry of the selection of a selection of a linistry of the selection of a selection of a linistry of the selection of a selection of a linistry of the selection of a selection

encerticion guarantes ar information were evaluable on the foreigners' errival, but leave to lend were evaluable on the foreigners' errival, but leave to lend were grapeone grapes on their production at this office. The gereone in question were not sent been, but were allowed to lend, and the number, of Mebel's once is inscentated

in saying that he was sent back on account of broken ribs and allowed to enter the country later. He remained on board the boat on which he arrived from Sweden on the 29th October until guarantees as to his maintenance had been given by his friends in this country and was then allowed to land.

Rudolf LESSER (Case 7), an artist, when he arrived at Harwich, produced a letter of invitation to stay with Mrs. Weiss and said that he was in receipt of 150 marks per month from his mother who was a teacher of singing in Germany. On further examination he admitted that he had had no money from his mother and that his mother was in England. It appeared that the mother received 150 marks a month from a sister-in-law in Germany but there was no evidence that the income was in any way assured and Lesser admitted that he had never been able and never expected to be able to earn money by his art. In the circumstances as neither he nor his mother could guarantee his maintenance the Immigration Officer felt obliged to refuse him leave to land. Subsequently the case was further considered in the light of full information furnished by

1

in saying that he was mant been on socount of broken ribs and allowed to enter the country later. He remained on board the boar on which he arrived from Sweden on the 19th October antil guarantees as to his maintenance had been given by his friends in this country and was then allowed to land.

Radolf Espain (Case Y), on ortist, when he errived at Herwich, produced a lecter of lavilation to stey with Mrs. Keics and Said that he was in s teacher of singing in German. On further exemination and thet his mother was in ingless. It speeted that the wel-mi-vettile a morth dinon a solven och bevissor ventem money by his spt. In the dirounstances as nother he bereliance undirel sem euso odd Thenemesdes .. bhai

Mrs. Ormerod and Mrs. Lesser herself to this Office as a result of which permission for a visit was granted.

I have gone into these cases in some detail, as I should like you to know that the refusal, in cases which have been refused, is not due to the arbitrary and high-handed action of an Immigration Officer, as your statement in the House of Lords rather seemed to suggest, but to the necessity of carrying out a policy which is imposed upon us by present conditions in Europe and in this country.

I fully appreciate that circumstances of personal hardship are often involved in such cases and I can assure you that every weight is given to them both at this Office and by the Immigration Officers, who perform their very difficult duty with all possible care and consideration; it is of course possible that a mistake may occasionally be made, but the actual cases which you have submitted to me are almost all cases which were fully examined at the time at this Office and represent a considered and careful decision of this Department.

(1)

ers. Ormered and are leased horself to this Office on a result of which permission for a visit was granted.

I have gone this these cases in some ratural, as I anoth like you to know that the ratural, in osess which have been refused, is not due to the ambiguary and high-hansed sotton of an immigration officer, as your stotement in the source of lords father seemed to suggest, but to the nocessity of carryian out a policy which is imposed upon as by granem conditions in special in the imposed upon as by granem conditions in special in the three country.

versonal Markenip are often involved in each coses

of I can Essain you that every weight is given to

them both at this States and an the Indignation

of new your this indignation that Indignate and a correct to

of new your all to of the indignation of the off course

one actual that a mistain way oscaratentify be made, but

one actual cases which you have conditive asses in a case of the time

of this orders which were fully exercised at the time

of this orders and represent a considered at the time

of this orders and represent a considered and careful.

1

As regards the question of the education of foreign children in this country, the position is that no objection is raised to foreign parents who are in this country having their children with them, and having them educated at the public expense, but it is not the practice to agree to foreign children whose parents are not here, being sent over to this country to the care of friends or relatives for education at the expense of British tax and rate-payers. I confess that I cannot see any ground on which a concession in this respect would be justified. You will appreciate that it is not only the cases of persons in Germany which are involved: similar applications in respect of children of persons belonging to other countries are frequently made to this Department and have to be refused: but in any event the number of parents in Germany and France who are unable to support their children and would be glad to send them over here is so considerable that it is very necessary to maintain this rule. There must be many such cases in which there is no likelihood of the children, if allowed to stay here for education, ever returning to their parents at all. As regards the particular

0

foreign collarge in this country, the pastition to are this country bering their obligees with them, out beving them educated at the public expense, but whose parents are not here, being sent over to this . Stongs, -gill has xed dillied to camegee sid Da noldecobe which there is no likedillood of the chilloren, it. Minist to stay here for execution, ever returned TALDUTTER DET BATELOT DA TELETCE PER PERTICULAR

case of Siegfried and Otto Mangel (Case 3) permission for education at the public expense was refused in accordance with the above practice. Arrangements have since been made for Otto Mangel to go to a private school as a non-paying pupil.

A full statement of policy was made in the House of Commons by Crookshank on 1st November last.

John Edmon

The Lord Noel-Buxton.

3119

- 61 -

ness of singiffied and close Manger (1920 3) permission for education at the patric exposus was refused in accordance with the above practice. Arrangements have since been made for outs Mangel to do to a private some less non-paring pagel.

old at some way goiled to themetage lint /

Louis of Common by Orosichank on let Lovember lest.

and the stands to

ed fire I-juxton.